

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82, 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 70, " 60

September 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80, p.m. 89
Humidity 87, " 80

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.75

2897 九月八日

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT FIGHTING REVIEWED.

BRITISH TROOPS SHOW MARKED SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANS.

British Cruiser Strikes Mine and Fourniers.

RUSSIANS SURROUNDING A GREAT FORTRESS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Russians Surrounding Austrian Fortress.

Sept. 7, 11 a.m.

It is officially reported that the Russians are gradually surrounding the great fortress of Przemysl which will soon either surrender or be stormed.

Fighting Increases.

Sept. 7, 4:25 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states that fighting between the advanced defence forces and the flank of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions.

Fighting also continues in Lorraine.

Another British Cruiser Sunk.

The following telegram has also been received from the Hongkong Government:

Singapore, Sept. 7, 1:40 p.m.

H.M.S. Pathfinder, a light cruiser of 2,940 tons, built in 1904, struck a mine on Saturday, about twenty miles off the west coast, and foundered very rapidly. The loss of life is probably heavy.

British Superiority.

[The following is the last section of a Press Bureau telegram, reviewing the situation at the front, the first two portions of which we published yesterday. It was despatched from London at 5:25 p.m. on the 6th inst., and received in Hongkong at 11 a.m. yesterday, but was not delivered in our office until 1:45 p.m. to-day.]

There is no doubt that our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans, and they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire hitherto has devasted every attacking column.

Field Marshal French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm. He says our cavalry can do as they like with the enemy until confronted by three or four times their number. Our artillery has never been opposed by less than three or four times their number.

The statement concluded:—In short, hitherto we have been given opportunities to add to the reputation of the British Army by achieving notable and substantial successes, but we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

BRILLIANT BRITISH BEHAVIOUR.

GERMAN ENVELOPING TACTICS ABANDONED.

The following has been received by H.E. the Governor from H.E. the Governor of Singapore:

Singapore, Sept. 7, 1:40 p.m.

The following is a summary of the Press Bureau review of the situation in France since the battle at Cambrai on 26th August, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of the French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by an enormous force. The French armies have come into operation on our left and right, relieving the strain on our men. On August 29, the French gained a solid success over three German army corps near Tissone but in spite of this a general retirement to the south has continued, the German armies remaining in practically continuous contact with our rear-guard.

On September 1st, a very vigorous effort by the Germans brought about a sharp action near Compiegne, with a result entirely satisfactory to the British. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the Garde Brigade, who lost three hundred in killed and wounded. Much slaughter was inflicted upon the Germans and, as reported in an earlier telegram, ten guns were captured.

The British troops have not been engaged since 1st September and advantage has been taken of a quiet interval to fill up the gaps and consolidate the units.

Drifts amounting to nineteen thousand have reached our army or are approaching on the lines of communication.

During the whole period of the fighting the British casualties are estimated at fifteen thousand killed and men. It is known, however, that a very considerable number of missing, included in this total will regrow the following day. The losses, though heavy, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British forces upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOW M.P.'S SPEECHES ARE PRESERVED.

The Work of Hansard.

DETECTAPHONE IN LANGKAT OFFICE.

An American Arrested.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
85 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians are gradually surrounding the great fortress at Przemysl.

It is announced that fighting between the Allies and the Germans is assuming larger proportions.

The Press Bureau announces that there is no doubt our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans.

The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has hitherto devastated every attacking column.

The papers welcome the agreement between the French, British and Russian Armies as being opportune to offset German machinations.

It is officially recorded that the British must place more men in the field to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength of the Empire.

Field Marshal Sir John French says our cavalry can do as they like with the enemy until confronted by thrice their numbers.

NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The sixth of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

General news, and an article on the F.M.S. system of title registration appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9:15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9:15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9:15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9:15 p.m.
Saturday, September 12.
Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.

Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12:15 p.m.
Band Night Peak Club—9:15 p.m.

Monday, September 14.
Sale of Crown Land—E.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, September 19.
H. K. and Shanghai Bank Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufactory Co. Ltd. General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 26.
Dongsi Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

\$17,000 STAMP DEAL.

Why Values have Risen.

A sum of £17,000 has just been paid for a collection of African stamps, the lot being divided among two purchasers, Messrs. Healey, Edwin and Co., of Wormwood Street, E.C., made the deal for the owner, who lives in Antwerp. One gentleman, who paid £10,000 for 40 volumes of the stamps, did not take the Mauritius section, which to English people was of greater interest than the others.

King George's enthusiasm for stamp collecting is well known, and above all in his possession he prizes his Mauritius section, which had only one rival in the world—the group just sold for £7,000. Since the sale several larger sums have been made for this block of stamps, but they have not been exceeded.

Among the collection are nearly 200 of the penny and two-penny issues which bear the error "pence" instead of p. There are also 20 copies of the two-penny blue

issue of 1859. All are in splendid condition.

Mr. Healey said that Mauritius stamps were popular and their value was enhanced because of the King's interest in them. Taken all round, there is probably no finer stamp collection in the world than His Maj's.

NOTICES

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.,
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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars.

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ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath, when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.



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SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

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Hongkong 3rd October, 1913.

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STEAMSHIP LINES

GENERAL NEWS.

Too Ignorant.
My dentist, says a writer in the Chronicle, has a pretty tale to tell of a navy who came to him (the dentist was a boxer). "Gas," was the advice. "It will hurt a bit," said the dentist. "Hurt!" exclaimed the navy, "you can't hurt me." It was a difficult matter. And towards the end the two of them quarrelled and fought, until the dentist gashed his man, and held up his trophy between the scorpions. "I was only joking," said the honest navy. "It didn't hurt. No one can't hurt me. I'm too ignorant for to be hurt."

A Famous Blind Man.
A remarkable man has passed away in the person of Sir Francis J. Campbell, who for so many years was the Principal of the Royal Normal College of the Blind at Norwood. He was, perhaps, the most famous blind man of his day. When he began his labours in London in 1870 it was stated that not one in 250 blind musicians could earn his living, whereas, nowadays, 89 per cent. of the blind students who issue from the College at Norwood are assured of a livelihood.

Too Much Pleasure for American Children.

Children of foreign born parents in Chicago excel American children in school work because American children are permitted too many outside pleasures, it was stated by Mrs. Edna Praga Young, superintendent of Chicago schools. The condition was revealed by a survey just completed of Chicago schools. "American children are devoted to too many outside attractions which their parents seem unable to control," said Mrs. Young. "They monopolize their strength and attention and as a result there is a large proportion of overgrown boys and girls in the eighth grades in the American districts."

An Encouraging Report.

The Society for the Promotion of Domestic Loans has lately sent a circular telegram to the Ching Chuan, Governor and news papers of all the provinces to the effect that since the inauguration of this Society telegrams and letters have showered in with expressions of appreciation. At the last meeting more than 2,000 men were present and an amount of \$3,000,000 was raised on the spot. This shows with the confidence the people have in the Government, not the patriotism of the people. "It is still expected that you gentlemen will do your best to raise the full amount of the loan just promulgated. Pledges received from the provinces are as follows: Kiangsi, \$2,000,000; Shantung, \$1,500,000; Kiangsu, \$1,200,000; Shansi \$1,70,000."

Some Data for History.

The *Shun-tien Shih Pao* reports that the Government considers the suppression of the White Wolf Brigands as a brilliant military feat of the Republic. Some days ago the Authorities held a conference proposing that the History-Compiling Bureau should be ordered to write a historical record of the campaign which the Government has directed against the wolves in commemoration of the extraordinary achievement involved. Accordingly the Oiang Chun of Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Anhui have been ordered to submit to the Government reports on the various engagements fought between the soldiers and the brigands and the tactics the government troops employed in suppressing the outlaws. As soon as the Government receives these accounts, the same will be referred to the History-Compiling Bureau to be embodied in the above-mentioned commemorative work.

Technical Details.

Dr. Burtt, of Hertford University, quotes in *Science Progress* the opinion of a writer who finds the "Aria in A-sharp" of Schubert "of a delicate green colour." The tint is not so surprising on the key. But authors have ever been uncertain about these technical details. Was it not one of Ouida's heroes who spent hours at the organ "playing the grand old masses of Mendelssohn"? And another novelist pictures a Scotch Highlander sitting by the roadside singing a Jacobite song and "accompanying himself on the bagpipes."

NOTICE

**NEW VICTOR RECORDS**

THE FIRST.

SONGS.**DANCES.****SELECTIONS.****INSPECTION INVITED.****EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:****MOUTRIE'S.****TITLE REGISTRATION.**

Concerning the F.M.S. System.

An interesting article upon the above subject by Mr. Justice Innes appears in the July number of the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. The writer compares the local land system with that of Australia and Canada and enumerates those features which are peculiar to the Malayan system. In commenting upon the absence of an assurance fund here he says; "The need of an assurance fund has not been felt in Malaya because the land survey has been good and the system of secret conveyancing in force in England has never been allowed to take root in that country."

The learned author is no doubt right as to the excellence of the quality of the survey, but in one important respect the survey has deserved adverse criticism, namely, its inability to keep pace with the alienation of land.

Naturally, parts of the article appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman but the following two passages are, we think, of interest to the general reader:

The land system of the Federated Malay States deserves the attention of those interested in the land legislation of the British Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies, because it furnishes the only instance of the adoption by an Eastern Country under British rule of the Australian Torrens system of registration of title almost in its entirety, and its claim to attention is enhanced by the fact that the experiment has been successful.

The circumstances attending the economic growth of the States have been of a kind to put to a severe test the merits of the land policy of the Government. It was not till the year 1891 that this policy received legislative sanction in a scientific and definite form. At that time the land officers of the States had only to concern themselves with the needs of Melay agriculturists, Chinese tin-miners, and a small number of tapioca and coffee planters. Only a few scores of houses were to be seen on each of the sites now occupied by such populous and flourishing towns as Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban and Taiping. Yet the original scheme of land registration formulated by the late Sir William Maxwell has proved suitable to the needs not only of those classes of landowners for which it was first designed, but has provided a satisfactory form of title and an adequate machinery for dealings in land to several new and different classes of proprietors. Thus, the transfer upon sale of one of the very valuable sites upon which a banking or large commercial house in Kuala Lumpur or Ipoh stands is generally as easy and simple a matter as was the sale of a paddock twenty years ago, and the original scheme for effecting transfers and incumbrances of land by means of statutory forms and registration has since been successfully applied to such

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TO LET. No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wan Chai Road. Godown No. 4 New Fraya, Kennedy Town. Apply to:

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Hongkong 29th August, 1914.

TO LET. No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to:

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET. House No. 3 "Ormsby Terrace" Kowloon. Apply to:

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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THE BRITISH FLEET.

The recent review of the British Navy at Spithead, when the Fleet lay in eleven lines stretching from eastward of Spithead Fort almost to Cowes—a distance of eight or nine miles—was unique in many ways. Whether it was a Fleet sufficient to the Empire's needs was a question which must have presented itself insistently to the mind of every thinking person who saw the ships. There were 216 men-of-war of various sorts, but including the destroyer flotillas, which were moored a few miles up Channel, and the submarines, which were attached to the patrol flotillas of the Second Fleet, no fewer than 483 vessels were mobilized. The enormous size of the Spithead review may be gauged from the gross tonnage of the ships there. This reached the colossal figure of 1,611,033. And the fleet boasted of well over 2,000 guns. The largest vessel present was the Queen Mary, battle cruiser, which is 680 feet long and displaces 27,000 tons. The Lion and Princess Royal are of the same length, but only displace 20,350 tons. The designed speed of all three is 28 knots. The fastest ship present was the Swift, which was launched in 1907 as a "special type destroyer," but is now classed as a "flotilla leader." Displacing only 2,170 tons, her turbines are of 30,000 horse-power, and she has a designed speed of 36 knots. The Swift and all the other destroyers present burn oil fuel exclusively, and all are driven by turbines. The light cruiser Amethyst, flagship of the commodore commanding the flotillas, was the first to be larger than a destroyer to

NOTICE.**Apollinaris****THE QUEEN OF****TABLE WATERS.**GREET YOU ALWAYS
EVERWHERE.

IF you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainties, dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICES.**"THREE CASTLES" PHOTOGRAVURES.**

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"THE HALT AT THE INN" ... by Messenier,
"MADAME LE BRUN & DAUGHTER" by Le Brun.

"THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

The Cigarette of Pure Virginia Leaf & made by
W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**JUST RECEIVED**
CURTAIN MUSLINS

PLAIN, FIGURE & SPOT
VITRAGE NETS
AND

BRISE BISE BLINDS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

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A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the FORD must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the FORD is right when it outnumbers any other car-anywhere-three to one! Over 650,000 now in use—have you yours?

8 Seater, fully equipped, \$1,000 Hongkong Currency
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Sole Agents,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

MILKMAID STERILIZED**NATURAL MILK.**

We are expecting a fresh consignment of this milk by or about the middle of September, when it will be on sale at all stores.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS
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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR

PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN.

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CELEBRATED

BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed
from the finest English malt and hops.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (no cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Payable in Advance.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shatin, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

It is pleasing to note that the Chinese press is taking a more moderate tone than was at first apparent regarding Japan's intervention in the present war. Some of the observations made, when it was first announced that Japan had decided to step in, were distinctly wild and were not calculated to promote good feeling between the two countries. The change which has taken place is due, no doubt, largely to the fact that the Chinese government has expressed itself as satisfied with Japan's assurances of good faith. There never was the slightest reason for questioning Japan's motives. She was in honour bound to take the step she did—to meet her treaty obligations in full. In responding to the dictates of honour she placed herself on the side of international right as opposed to the side of international wrong, and, that being so, there was the less reason for doubting her good faith.

All that notwithstanding, the Chinese press was at first disposed to stir up the public mind against the Japanese, and the fact that it has come round to a more reasonable frame of mind is a good thing for China. The dislocation of trade which has followed the war will probably produce unrest enough without it being added to by a press campaign against Japan. In point of fact, China at present is afforded the opportunity for which many Chinese have sighed during the past twelve or fifteen months. They have consistently alleged that China can stand alone and should be permitted to stand alone. They are now afforded a splendid opportunity of proving their claim. China at the moment cannot help but stand alone. She can hope for no financial assistance from outside for some time to come, and she must subsist somehow entirely on her own resources.

China's task in the immediate future will be the more difficult, too, in that some of her own sources of revenue are bound to decrease. The receipts from the customs, for example, are bound to suffer considerably for a long time to come, and it is on these receipts that China largely depends. Yet somehow China must win through this time of trouble. For some time to come she must stand without assistance. How it is to be done, where the funds are to come from, is not clear; probably the Government itself has not yet evolved any scheme. But the funds will come if China faces her task in good spirit. If the Chinese people will take a lesson from the British and show a united front in the face of difficulty they will emerge from this trial with credit and the stronger for having faced it.

Life-Saving at Sea.
Rather an important statement was made by Mr. John Burns when the select committee of the House of Commons discussed the Merchant Shipping Bill. The clause dealing with the supplementary provisions for saving life on passenger steamers in case of accident was under discussion, and Mr. Burns said that the Board of Trade were preparing a scheme by which panels would be formed at the principal ports of persons capable of examining seamen as to their efficiency in boat work. The panels would probably consist of retired sea captains, and the examination would be a practical one and would be directed to ascertain whether men on board could handle boats. This seems a very excellent scheme, and the wonder is, when you come to think of it, that something of the kind was not put in operation long ago.

A Penalty or not?

On this matter we make a quotation from a report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Holt moved an amendment that any seaman who failed to comply with any rules made by the Board of Trade for safeguarding life on board should be liable to a fine not exceeding 40s.

Mr. Burns made an eloquent appeal against the coercion of sailors. "If you want a good lifeboat service," he declared, "you ought not to deter men from coming in by introducing the irritating element of a penalty before the scheme is satisfactorily launched. My view is that you can get the most out of a sailor by persuading, advising, and teaching him."

All this may be true, but why make rules if they are not rigidly to be complied with? And, anyhow, are seamen who will not comply with the rules the sort of men who are wanted?

The Tamil Drink Question in Parliament.

It is gratifying to see from recent mail papers that at last a question has been asked in the House upon a subject which has twice or thrice been ventilated in these columns: the excessive use of alcohol among the rubber and mining coolies imported into the F.M.S., and especially the Tamils. We are not for a moment doubting the Malay States Government's ability to look after itself, or to make wise and sufficient enactments in a case like this; indeed it is to be regretted that some other colonies are not as well handled as the F.M.S. None can be more opposed than we to a Colonial Government's being told how to handle its natives by people at Home who know nothing of local conditions; but there is a difference between asking for wholesale Parliamentary interference on the one hand, and keeping the people at Home in entire ignorance of what they ought to know, on the other. The unfortunate part of the matter is that some members of Parliament have not always known how and where to draw that line.

Ex-Viceroy Shum:

And so our old friend Shum Chun-huan has come to life again, after twelve months of apparent inactivity. Till now, the last we heard of him was that he was living down at Kuala Lumpur, or somewhere in that region, having kindly consented to take the High Commissioner's hint not to catch any plots in the F.M.S. or in any way to interfere with the local Chinese. We learn now, however, (it may or may not be true) that he has just sent a friend to Shanghai to act as his representative in a newly formed secret society. The ex-Viceroy is a downy bird, and one far more difficult to catch napping than Chen Chi-mei, Sun, and the younger rebels; for he belongs to the old-fashioned ruling class; a class that has little time for the noise and bombast of the younger generation. Nevertheless, for his own sake we hope he will not try to be too clever, if he wants to remain in his present place of refuge. It may yet occur to the F.M.S. Government to give Mr. Shum the same hint that he received from the Hongkong police last year; that his room is preferable to his company.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS OFT-TIMES NEARER
WHEN WE STOOP,
THAN WHEN WE SOAR.—Wordsworth.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85°; sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77°; sunshine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail. — Closed to-day per s.s. Yokohama Maru at 2 p.m.

American Mail (ex s.s. Mongolia). —Arrived per s.s. Loongsong this morning.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7-16d.

Admission day.

To-morrow is Admission Day in California, U.S.A.

Important Notification.

The Hongkong Post Office announces that war risks are not covered by registration or insurance.

At Home.

Lady May held an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge this afternoon. There was tennis, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Arrested After Three Years.

P. C. Lannigan has arrested a Chinese who, it is alleged, stole \$1,500 in twenty-cent pieces and \$600 in banknotes in May of 1911.

Coolie's Loss.

A coolie residing at 14, Upper Station Street reports that some person stole from his room clothing valued \$14.50, and \$28 in money.

Destitute European.

A European named William Ramsay has been sent to the hospital. He was found by the police on the Praya East, sick and destitute.

Motor Mishap.

A widow has been sent to the hospital suffering from a wound to her head caused by being knocked down by a motor car in Belcher Street, yesterday.

Fell Off the Roof.

Suffering from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the roof of 83, Queen's Road West, a Chinese was taken to the hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were three fatal cases of plague, seven cases of enteric fever (two fatal), and two fatal occurrences of puerperal fever. All were Chinese save one British case of enteric.

Discharged.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood disposed of the case in which a man was remanded on a charge of stealing a boat valued at \$34. The prisoner, who said he had done what he was told to do, by selling the boat, was believed by his Worship and discharged.

A Watchman's Story.

A watchman at 50, Caine Road, reports that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the third floor of the house. The bell rang, and, on going downstairs and opening the door, he was confronted by three men who said they wished to rent the house. He took them to the first floor and there one of the men caught him by the throat, threatened him with a knife and forbade him to shout. He was dragged to the third floor, one standing guard over him whilst the other two ransacked the house. They stole two boxes, contents unknown, and other articles valued at \$84. The police passed the house eight times during the day, but heard nothing of the robbery. That is exactly what has happened.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

Why The Germans Lose So Heavily.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Four days' hard fighting," appears a fuller statement than we have had before regarding the four days' battle in which the British troops took part. It fully bears out, what the statement from the Press Bureau which appeared in our columns yesterday remarked, that the Germans persistently sought out the British troops. Does that mean that the Germans are under the impression that if they can defeat, and break the spirit of, the British troops, the rest of their task would be easier? They must have some purpose in engaging the British in this fashion.

In any case, they are now probably satisfied that the British troops are, man for man, a deal better trained and much better fighters than the men opposed to them. Finely disciplined as they are, the British troops are more elastic because, on the field of battle, the British soldier is a thinking machine. The German, on the other hand, is an automaton with every bit of individuality driven out of him. This is one great difference between the two.

The Wrong Formation.

The Germans, says the statement in question, marched forward again and again in dense formations and in enormous masses, to storm the British lines. That dense formation is to cost the Germans very dear before the finish.

Even now they are losing three times as many men as the Allies, and they cannot keep that up all the time.

The days of close formation are gone, and the best proof that the German army is not the wonderful fighting machine that it has been advertised as being lies in the fact that the old-fashioned formation is still adhered to.

And even if the lesson is learned at this late date and extended order be generally adopted, what are the chances of its proving successful?

The greater the extended order, the more do the thinking powers of the individual come into play,

because the less immediately is the individual soldier under the eye of his officers.

And the German soldier has, according to close observers, been taught for years that his thinking will be done for him. That will make all the difference before this war is over.

It is making all the difference now, in fact.

Prophetic.

In an article dealing with the world's armies, which appears in the Britannica Year Book for 1913, are some remarks which show that the writer knew what he was talking about.

Some of his remarks, indeed, are almost prophetic, in the light of recent happenings. For instance:—

"British intervention in Europe,

in the early stages of war at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically

the whole of the regular army in

home stations, brought up with

reserves to six divisions, numbering

with cavalry about 168,000.

These troops would probably be

despatched to co-operate with

the French army."

After remarking that the intervention of 168,000 men in so vast a struggle may seem unimportant the writer proceeds:—

"This small force, however,

might prove of the utmost

value to its allies, especially if

the Germans attempted to advance

through Belgium, for the British

command of the sea would enable

it, with or without French or

Belgian reinforcements, to threaten

the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast.

If utilized with judgment,

skill and daring the British Ex-

peditionary Force might help

materially to turn the scales of

advantage in favour of the Triple

Entente, and enable the French

and Russian armies to gain the

initiative and press a vigorous

attack against the Germans and

their allies."

Again:—

"If their superior naval strength gained

them complete command of the

sea, both France and Britain

might be able to draw reinforce-

ments from their allies abroad."

That is exactly what has happened.

It was Marley's ambition to

prove to the sub editors that, in

some ways, he was a smarter man

than any of them. He was the

man who set the posters

WAR ITEMS.

Precautions at Tsingtau.

The *Peking Gazette* has the following:

Germany seems to us to be in the position of a snake which is snapping vigorously with its jaws at one end, while another snake is slowly swallowing it from its tail upwards. The Russian army, duly reinforced, is steadily pressing through East Prussia. As soon as it reaches the Vistula, the hosts now concentrating in Poland will come into line and begin their invasion of Posen and Silesia. Austria-Hungary, already defeated in a succession of battles on the Servian frontier, and invaded from the North and East by Russian troops, must soon be compelled to withdraw the Army Corps now operating at the extreme right of the French frontier. With the control of the sea in British hands, France, stubbornly resisting in the South, Austria pressing forward in the North-East, and all communication with the outside world cut off, Germany seems to be in a serious predicament. She may conceivably achieve her dream of another march to Paris, but even then the results cannot be so decisive as on the last occasion. For Paris is much better prepared for a lengthy siege than in 1870. There can not, now, as then, be any question of a sudden change in the form of Government during the progress of the war, or of a disloyal Bazaar submitting to the enemy's intrigues until the force at his disposal has become useless. If the German hosts ever reach and invest Paris, and there is a very big "if" about it, Russia and Britain will still remain to be dealt with, and it is inconceivable that Germany possesses the military, financial and food resources to bring three great nations to their knees.

Militarism Run Mad.

The following is an extract from another article in the *Peking Gazette*:

There can be no two opinions as to the inevitability of the fall of Tsingtau. It cannot be averted by any human means, for it is not a fortress of the first class, and its pitifully small garrison, however gallant its resistance, cannot hope to repel the Japanese, long enough to save the territory for Germany. In deciding to defend Tsingtau the German Government is in reality striking a vital blow at German commercial interests in the Far East. The pick of the German male population in China, many of them holding important positions in German banks, firms and institutions in the Far East, is based in Tsingtau with the certainty of death, or imprisonment before them. Homes have been broken up, and businesses closed or ruined in consequence of the inexorable military requirements of Germany. If arguments are ever needed against universal military services surely they will be found in what has happened in various parts of the world during the present war. Germans, of course, are not the only sufferers. Russians, Austrians and French have all had to respond to the orders for mobilization, leaving their homes unprovided for, the businesses in chaos, and often sacrificing in one moment the results of years of patient and honest labour. No country can hope to prosecute its foreign trade successfully if its nationals are constantly exposed to this risk. It is militarism run mad, and unless the present conflict settles the peace of the world for several generations to come, commonsense principles will have to be applied regarding the liability for military service of those who are pushing their country's commercial interests in foreign lands.

Russia's Advance.

The same paper in a leading article on the progress of the war directs some attention, as we have done, to Russia's advance in Prussia and its consequences, contrary to views which treat the matter lightly:

But it is becoming increasingly evident that time is beginning to tell against the Germans. The unexpectedly rapid mobilization and concentration of the Russian army, the promptitude with which it overthrew the offensive

in East Prussia, and its relentless advance Westward towards the Vistula, must soon divert serious attention to this part of German territory, and may possibly relieve the pressure upon the allies to the South by necessitating the withdrawal of a portion of the German forces to combat this new danger. If the German plan of campaign be to strike hard and decisively at France first, and to deal with Russia later, every day that elapses before French territory is invaded counts against its success. For as soon as the line of the Vistula is reached a general Russian advance in Posen from Poland may be expected, and the Germans will have to devote more attention to the defence of their own country, and less to offensive operations against France.

Tsingtau Items.

The *China Times* states that a report is current that efforts have been made to sell the Kiaochau-Tsinanfu Railway to Americans.

The German Embassy at Tokyo is now strongly guarded by the police and gendarmerie.

Graf von Rex, in an interview, stated as follows: "Tsingtau is unlikely to fall within a month. The present war will finally result in a sweeping victory for the Germans, and Germany will then demand from the allies war indemnity, not less than 10,000,000,000 marks."

A correspondent to the *China Critic* writes: "It is reported that some of the refugees from Tsingtau who arrived yesterday, and for whom arrangements had been made to stay at local English hotels, refused to agree to this, and insisted upon taking the liberty to go where they please provided they have the funds, but it is thought they are very ill-advised in their objections. All nationalities here were prepared to receive them with open arms, and special low rates had been offered by some of the Hotel proprietors, not to speak of the extra trouble to which they were put to accommodate their guests, who will gain nothing by stirring up petty differences of this nature."

American Volunteers.

The American civilians in Pienhsien are forming a small volunteer corps and will be put through their drills, etc., by a non-com of the 15th U.S. Infantry. Colonel Tillson has taken the matter up and will assist the movement in every way in his power.

Chinese Schools Closed.

The Ministry of Education has received word from the Chinese students in England, France, Germany, and Russia to the effect that as war has broken out between these countries most of their schools and universities have been closed down, and asking the note, "Without sufficient funds," meaning that they were unable to get their cheques or notes cashed.

One traveller reported that a party from a girls' school in America was marooned in Austria, Ambassador without Funds.

No Regulations.

On August 25 the office for the management of neutral affairs held a conference, at which some of the officials expressed the view that in other countries there are regulations governing contraband of war, but such regulations are still lacking in China. and that, in view of China's present position the promulgation of such regulations is absolutely necessary. It was then decided that regulations defining the various commodities as contraband of war should be promulgated at once. Copies of such regulations will be sent to the various foreign Ministers and the Offices for Neutral Affairs.

Protecting Russians.

The Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in receipt of a telegram from Chang Hsi-lan Chiang Chun of the Eastern Provinces to the effect that a despatch was received from the Russian Consul stating that his Government has instructed "Mo-te-su" to take 600 soldiers of the Far East to Wei-hai-wei to afford protection to the Russian residents there. The telegram further says that "Mo-te-su" was formerly a military instructor of Outer Mongolia, and he was given the 2nd Class Order of Merit by the Living Buddha. He is very well acquainted with eastern affairs.

China's Neutrality.

The Government of Chihli has issued an order to his subordinates

to the effect that as the Government has declared neutrality, the various foreign officers employed in the government service should also observe neutrality which the Government has declared, whether they be subjects of the belligerent country or not. According to precedent, which was established by the Government during the Russo-Japanese War, copies of the Articles of Neutrality will be sent to the foreign employees, who shall be ordered to indicate by writing whether they are willing to observe these articles. The signed papers will then be returned to the authorities and kept on file.

Legation Funds.

In ordinary times the funds for the Chinese Legations in Europe were remitted to them through the Financial Deputy at London. Since the outbreak of the European war the exchange between Europe and the Far East has been stopped, and the Government has been worrying as to how to remit the funds to the legations there. Some one has suggested that the Ministers in the various European countries should be instructed to ask the government of the countries to which they have been sent, to lend them the necessary funds, and the Chinese Government will be responsible for the repayment of the funds loaned to its Ministers, at the conclusion of the war.

Americans Meet in London.

London, Aug. 2. A meeting of upwards of 1,000 Americans, many of whom were those who had successfully joined in the rush from Continental cities, was held here this afternoon to take steps for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow countrymen.

Fred. J. Kent, of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, who called at the meeting, said that his company alone will be sending several million dollars in gold to Europe to redeem travellers' cheques and that other companies were doing likewise.

Theodore Hazler, of the Fifth Avenue Bank, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Committees were drafted to interview officials of the shipping companies and of the hotels, to search for lost baggage, to make arrangements for honouring all proper cheques and notes and to confer with the members of the American Embassy.

What impressed him most, however, was the absence of any hostile feeling against the Germans individually. They mingle freely with the people and dine openly at the popular restaurants without any attempt being made to molest them.

About 700 Americans registered at the American Embassy in London to-day. Many of them added to their signatures the note, "Without sufficient funds," meaning that they were unable to get their cheques or notes cashed.

One traveller reported that a party from a girls' school in America was marooned in Austria.

Ambassador without Funds.

Paris, Aug. 3. The pressure of Americans desiring assistance became so great to-day at the Embassy that Ambassador Herrich, who was unable to talk with each individually, made a speech to them.

In substance he said that Paris was as safe for Americans as London. He would be pleased to aid them to leave Paris, but in view of the French mobilization order it would be difficult for them to depart from Paris for several days.

The Ambassador added he was sorry he could not supply any one with money, or cash their cheques, but he had not a franc left of the considerable sum of money he had obtained on Sunday. All of this had been used in cashing cheques from his countrymen.

The wide halls of the Embassy office building are piled high with the baggage of Americans who have been turned out of hotels. An American relief committee has been formed.

"The Good German Sword."

Berlin, Aug. 2. The Emperor, speaking from a window of the castle last night to the crowds beneath, said: "I thank you for the love and loyalty shown me. When I enter upon a fight let all party strife cease. We are German brothers and nothing else. All

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR DAISY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play at the Peak Club on the night of Saturday next, the 12th inst., commencing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED to hire monthly, one sea-worthy motor launch of about 30 feet L.O.A. and in good condition. For communication in the harbour. Offers including description, plan of the boat and the hire rent, please address to P. O. Box 472.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 11th & 12th September 1914 commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Large Quantity of Sports Goods, Tweed Suit Lengths, Leather Goods etc.

Conprising:-
BATTING GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, CRICKET and TENNIS BATS, FOOT-BALLS, FOOT-BALL BOOTS and JET-SEYS, LEATHER BELTS, SHIRT CASES and TRUNKS, BOXING GLOVES, etc., etc.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, CANVAS BAGS, etc. etc.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th, September 1914.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LIMITED, GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"PEKING."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Company, Limited, Kowloon, West Point Godowns and Godowns No. 98 & 98B.C. Wan Chai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of Sept. at 9.30 a.m. (for cargo in Kowloon) and at 2.30 p.m. (for cargo in Wan Chai Godown).

All claims must reach us before the 18th of Sept., 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

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TO LET.—Kowloon, to let furnished, one large bed sitting-room with use of cook house; servants' quarters, etc., suitable for married couple, rental \$45 per month. Apply Box 28, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its "dresy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

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HOT WEATHER COLLAR

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Empress of India 16th Sept.

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MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suoz, & Port Said.....	Kamo Maru	WEDNES., 9th Sept. 16,000
	Capt. Shimizu	Sept. at 10 a.m.
	Kashima Maru	WEDNES., 23rd Sept. 20,000
	Capt. Yagi	Sept. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shat, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama ...	Yokohama Maru	TUES., 8th Sept. 12,500
	Capt. Komatsubara	Sept. at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru	WED., 23rd Sept. 13,500
	Capt. Sekino	Sept. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Nikko Maru	WEDNES., 9th Oct. 9,300
	Capt. Takeda	19th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru	MONDAY, 12th Sept. 12,500
	Capt. Nomura	14th Sept.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. 9,600
	Capt. Takeda	Sept. at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Penang Maru	SATURDAY, 13th Sept. 12,000
	Capt. Murakami	19th Sept.

KOBE & Yokohama	Kaga Maru	FRIDAY, 11th Sept. 12,500
	Capt.	Sept. at d'light

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Hongkong 8th Sept., 1914.

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Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tjilartoem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAI	2nd half Sept.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tjilmanek	S'HAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE



NEW VICTOR RECORDS

THE LAST.

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TITLE REGISTRATION.

Concerning the F.M.S. System.

An interesting article upon the above subject by Mr. Justice Innes appears in the July number of the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. The writer compares the local land system with that of Australia and Canada, and enumerates those features which are peculiar to the Malayan system. In commenting upon the absence of an assurance fund here he says: "The need of an assurance fund has not been felt in Malaya because the land survey has been good and the system of secret conveyancing in force in England has never been allowed to take root in that country."

The learned author is no doubt right as to the excellence of the quality of the survey, but in one important respect the survey has deserved adverse criticism, namely, its inability to keep pace with the alienation of land.

Naturally, parts of the article appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman but the following two passages are, we think, of interest to the general reader:

The land system of the Federated Malay States deserves the attention of those interested in the land legislation of the British Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies, because it furnishes the only instance of the adoption by an Eastern Country under British rule of the Australian Torrens system of registration of title almost in its entirety, and its claim to attention is enhanced by the fact that the experiment has been successful.

The circumstances attending the economic growth of the States have been of a kind to put to a severe test the merits of the land policy of the Government. It was not till the year 1891 that this policy received legislative sanction in a scientific and definite form. At that time the land officers of the States had only to concern themselves with the needs of Malay agriculturists, Chinese tin-miners, and a small number of tapioca and coffee planters. Only a few scores of houses were to be seen on each of the sites now occupied by such populous and flourishing towns as Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban and Taiping. Yet the original scheme of land registration formulated by the late Sir William Maxwell has proved suitable to the needs not only of those classes of landowners for which it was first designed, but has provided a satisfactory form of title and an adequate machinery for dealings in land to several new and different classes of proprietors. Thus, the transfer upon sale of one of the very valuable sites, upon which a banking or large commercial house in Kuala Lumpur or Ipoh stands, is generally as easy and simple a matter as the sale of a plot of land twenty years ago, and the original scheme for effecting transfers and incumbrances of land by means of statutory forms and registration has since been successfully applied to such

widely diversified interests as those of the small agriculturist, the tin miner on a large or small scale, the rich and influential rubber company, and the owner of a valuable building site in a crowded town. A system of land tenure may fairly claim to be successful if, in the country where it obtains, litigation regarding title to land or interests in land may be carried out in a few hours and without recourse to professional assistance. Judged by these standards, the land law of the Federated Malay States, so far as it concerns security of title and facilities for dealing in land, must be considered to have been extraordinarily successful.

After describing in detail the Muslim Register system Mr. Justice Innes concludes as follows:

The success of the land policy of the Federated Malay States in its early stages and up till the present time is largely due to the fact that its originator, the late Sir William Maxwell, who was an experienced land officer as well as a lawyer, and who might appropriately be styled the Torrens of Malaya, realised that an even simpler scheme of registration (the Mukim Register) than a close adoption of the Australian Torrens system was suited to the requirements of the small agriculturist of Malaya. Now that improved means of communication throughout the States and a uniform and almost complete land survey have been achieved, it is possible that steps might with advantage be taken to restrict the use of Mukim or Parish Registers and to amplify the scope of the general register, a modification which is already in contemplation.

The journal in which the above article appears contains a review of Mr. Innes' treatise on Registration of Title published last year. The review concludes with the following passage: "This timely little work is a welcome addition to the literature of registration of title, now extending to all parts of the British Empire; and it shows even in British Dominions where the system has a clear field it has still to reckon with the opposition of ideas and principles based on the older system of private conveyancing, regarded by the author as out of place in the countries where the State creates a uniform title, the recognition of which necessarily subordinates the interest of the individual on equitable grounds to the general benefit of the community."

A Howler.

Among the "howlers" perpetrated by Indians at the last B.A. examination of the Punjab University is the following: "The Panama Canal is being cut from Delhi to Bombay in order to facilitate the speedy passage home of persons going on short leave from the new capital of India."

Prepaid Advertisements

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

The 10th Anniversary of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

It is pleasing to note that the Chinese press is taking a more moderate tone than was at first apparent regarding Japan's intervention in the present war. Some of the observations made, when it was first announced that Japan had decided to step in, were distinctly wild and were not calculated to promote good feeling between the two countries. The change which has taken place is due, no doubt, largely to the fact that the Chinese government has expressed itself as satisfied with Japan's assurances of good faith. There never was the slightest reason for questioning Japan's motives. She was in honour bound to take the step she did—to meet her treaty obligations in full. In responding to the dictates of honour she placed herself on the side of international right as opposed to the side of international wrong, and, that being so, there was the less reason for doubting her good faith.

All that notwithstanding, the Chinese press was at first disposed to stir up the public mind against the Japanese, and the fact that it has come round to a more reasonable frame of mind is a good thing for China. The dislocation of trade which has followed the war will probably produce unrest enough without it being added to by a press campaign against Japan. In point of fact, China at present is afforded the opportunity for which many Chinese have sighed during the past twelve or fifteen months. They have consistently alleged that China can stand alone and should be permitted to stand alone. They are now afforded a splendid opportunity of proving their claim. China at the moment cannot help but stand alone. She can hope for no financial assistance from outside for some time to come, and she must subsist somehow entirely on her own resources.

China's task in the immediate future will be the more difficult, too, in that some of her own sources of revenue are bound to decrease. The receipts from the customs, for example, are bound to suffer considerably for a long time to come, and it is on these receipts that China largely depends. Yet somehow China must win through this time of trouble. For some time to come she must stand without assistance. How it is to be done, where the funds are to come from, is not clear; probably the Government itself has not yet evolved any scheme. But the funds will come if China faces her task in good spirit. If the Chinese people will take a lesson from the British and show a united front in the face of difficulty they will emerge from this trial with credit and the stronger for having faced it.

Life-Saving at Sea.

Rather an important statement was made by Mr. John Burns when the select committee of the House of Commons discussed the Merchant Shipping Bill. The clause dealing with the supplementary provisions for saving life on passenger steamers in case of accident was, under discussion, and Mr. Burns said that the Board of Trade were preparing a scheme by which panels would be formed at the principal ports of persons capable of examining seamen as to their efficiency in boat work. The panels would probably consist of retired sea captains, and the examination would be a practical one and would be directed to ascertain whether men on board could handle boats. This seems a very excellent scheme, and the wonder is, when you come to think of it, that something of the kind was not put in operation long ago.

A Penalty or not?

On this matter we make a quotation from a report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Holt moved an amendment that any seaman who failed to comply with any rules made by the Board of Trade for safeguarding life on board should be liable to a fine not exceeding 40s.

Mr. Burns made an eloquent appeal against the coercion of sailors. "If you want a good lifeboat service," he declared, "you ought not to deter men from coming in by introducing the irritating element of a penalty before the scheme is satisfactorily launched. My view is that you can get the most out of a sailor by persuading, advising, and teaching him."

All this may be true, but why make rules if they are not rigidly to be complied with? And, anyhow, are seamen who will not comply with the rules the sort of men who are wanted?

The Tamil Drink Question in Parliament.

It is gratifying to see from recent mail papers that at last a question has been asked in the House upon a subject which has twice or thrice been ventilated in these columns: the excessive use of alcohol among the rubber and mining coolies imported into the F.M.S., and especially the Tamils. We are not for a moment doubting the Malay States Government's ability to look after itself, or to make wise and sufficient enactments in a case like this; indeed it is to be regretted that some other colonies are not as well handled as the F.M.S. None can be more opposed than we to a Colonial Government's being told how to handle its natives by people at home who know nothing of local conditions; but there is a difference between asking for wholesale Parliamentary interference on the one hand, and keeping the people at home in entire ignorance of what they ought to know, on the other. The unfortunate part of the matter is that some members of Parliament have not always known how and where to draw that line.

Ex-Viceroy Shum:

And so our old friend Shum Chun-huan has come to life again,

after twelve months of apparent inactivity. Till now, the last we heard of him was that he was living down at Kuala Lumpur, or somewhere in that region, having kindly consented to take the High Commissioner's hint not to hatch any plots in the F.M.S. or in any way to interfere with the local Chinese. We learn now, however, (it may or may not be true) that he has just sent a friend to Shanghai to act as his representative in a newly formed secret society. The ex-Viceroy is a downy bird, and one far more difficult to catch napping than Chen Chi-mei, Sun, and the younger rebels; for he belongs to the old-fashioned ruling class; a class that has little time for the noise and bombast of the younger generation. Nevertheless, for his own sake we hope he will not try to be too clever, if he wants to remain in his present place of refuge. It may yet occur to the F.M.S. Government that he received from the Hongkong police last year; that his room is preferable to his company.

DAY BY DAY.

WISDOM IS OFT-TIMES NEARER WHEN WE STOOP. THAN WHEN WE SOAR.—Wordsworth.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85; sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail. — Closed to-day per a.s. Yokohama Maru at 2 p.m.

American Mail (ex.s.s. Mongolia). —Arrived per a.s. Loongsang this morning.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7-16d.

Admission day.
To-morrow is Admission Day in California, U.S.A.

Important Notification.
The Hongkong Post Office announces that war risks are not covered by registration or insurance.

At Home.
Lady May held an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge this afternoon. There was tennis, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Arrested After Three Years.
P. C. Lannigan has arrested a Chinese who, it is alleged, stole \$1,500 in twenty-cent pieces and \$500 in banknotes in May of 1911.

Cootie's Loss.

A coolie residing at 14, Upper Station Street reports that some person stole from his room clothing valued \$14.50, and \$28 in money.

Destitute European.

A European named William Ramsay has been sent to the hospital. He was found by the police on the Praya East, sick and destitute.

Motor Mishap.

A widow has been sent to the hospital suffering from a wound to her head caused by being knocked down by a motor car in Belcher Street, yesterday.

Fell Off the Roof.

Suffering from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the roof of 83, Queen's Road West, a Chinese was taken to the hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were three fatal cases of plague, seven cases of enteric fever (two fatal), and two fatal occurrences of puerperal fever. All were Chinese, save one British case of enteric.

Discharged.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood disposed of the case in which a man was remanded on a charge of stealing a boat valued at \$34. The prisoner, who said he had done what he was told to do, by selling the boat, was believed by his Worship and discharged.

A Watchman's Story.

A watchman at 50, Caine Road, reports that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the third floor of the house. The bell rang, and, on going downstairs and opening the door, he was confronted by three men who said they wished to rent the house. He took them to the first floor and there one of the men caught him by the throat, threatened him with a knife and forbade him to shout. He was dragged to the third floor, one standing guard over him whilst the other two ransacked the house. They stole two boxes, contents unknown, and other articles valued at \$34. The police passed the house eight times during the day, but heard nothing of the robbery.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

Why The Germans Lose So Heavily.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Four days' hard fighting," appears a fuller statement than we have had before regarding the four days' battle in which the British troops took part. It fully bears out, what the statement from the Press Bureau which appeared in our columns yesterday remarked, that the Germans persistently sought out the British troops. Does that mean that the Germans are under the impression that if they can defeat, and break the spirit of, the British troops, the rest of their task would be easier? They must have some purpose in engaging the British in this fashion.

In any case, they are now probably satisfied that the British troops are, men for men, a deal better trained and much better fighters than the men opposed to them. Finely disciplined as they are, the British troops are more elastic because, on the field of battle, the British soldier is a thinking machine. The German, on the other hand, is an automaton with every bit of individuality driven out of him. This is one great difference between the two.

The Wrong Formation.

The Germans, says the statement in question, marched forward again and again in dense formation and in enormous masses, to storm the British lines. That dense formation is to cost the Germans very dear before the finish. Even now they are losing three times as many men as the Allies, and they cannot keep that up all the time. The days of close formation are gone, and the best proof that the German army is not the wonderful fighting machine that it has been advertised as being lies in the fact that the old-fashioned formation is still adhered to. And even if the lesson is learned at this late date and extended order be generally adopted, what are the chances of its proving successful? The greater the extended order the more do the thinking powers of the individual come into play, because the less immediately is the individual soldier under the eye of his officers. And the German soldier has, according to the close observers, been taught for years that his thinking will be done for him. That will make all the difference before this war is over. It is making all the difference now, in fact.

Prophetic.

In an article dealing with the world's armies, which appears in the Britannica Year Book for 1913, are some remarks which show that the writer knew what he was talking about. Some of his remarks, indeed, are almost prophetic, in the light of recent happenings. For instance:—

"British intervention in Europe, in the early stages of war at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically the whole of the regular army in home stations, brought up with reserves to six divisions, numbering with cavalry about 168,000. These troops would probably be despatched to co-operate with the French army." After remarking that the intervention of 168,000 men in so vast a struggle may seem unimportant the writer proceeds:—"This small force, however, might prove of the utmost value to its allies, especially if the Germans attempted to advance through Belgium, for the British command of the sea would enable it, with or without French or Belgian reinforcements, to threaten the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast. If utilised with judgment, skill and daring the British Expeditionary Force might help materially to turn the scales of advantage in favour of the Triple Entente, and enable the French and Russian armies to gain the initiative and press a vigorous attack against the Germans and their allies." Again:—"If their superior naval strength gained them complete command of the sea, both France and Britain might be able to draw reinforcements from their armies abroad."

That is exactly what has happened.

Came a war in which Britain did not do well for quite a time.

Marley was forced to set posters which nearly broke his heart.

He felt that he would like to put a black border round them.

But we would win all right, he told himself; we were bound to win out in the end.

And one night he had an inspiration.

He chuckled and laughed all evening.

His day of triumph was coming.

Two days after he fell ill and was unable to go to work.

Another man took his place; a sour man who did not take banter.

Marley was missed, and when he sent a letter to Hedley asking to see him, Hedley went.

The man was very ill.

He made Hedley promise that directly news of a British victory came, word would be sent to him.

He was very earnest, so Hedley promised, and kept his promise.

We were talking of this.

He chuckled and laughed all evening.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

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instructions to sell by
Public Auction on
Tuesday the 8th September
1914 commencing at 3.30 p.m.
at No 122 Jervois Street.
(For account of the concerned)
3 cases Old Patau Opium
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

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To-night 9.15 To-night

Tuesday 8th September.
By Special request of the Officers of H.M. Service
"THE KING'S SERVICE"
Will be exhibited at 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 9th September
And for two nights only
The Powerful Drama
IN 2 PARTS
Queen of the Island

Look out for Friday night.

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Hongkong August 22, 1914

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	Ots.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 22
Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
Roast,—Shiu	22
Breast,—Ngau Lam	20
Soup,—Tong Yuk	18
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	35
Sausages,—Ngau Chaug	26
Bullock's Brains—Know	per set 12
Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head,—Ngau Tau	\$1.20
Heart,—Ngau Sum	14
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	24
Feet,—Ngau Kark	12
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	12
Tail,—Ngau Mei	14
Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 14
Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 27
Leg,—Young Pei	27
Shoulder,—Young Shau	27
Pigs' Chilidings,—Chu Chong	per set 24
Brains,—Chu Know	lb. 14
Feet,—Chu Kark	16
Fry,—Chu Chak	16
Head,—Chu Tau	each 12
Heart,—Chu Sum	12
Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	lb. 30
Liver,—Chu Con	26
Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	—
Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	—
Leg,—Chu Pe	30
Fat or Lord,—Chu Yau	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Kark	set 60
Heart,—Young Sum	each 8
Kidneys,—Young Yiu	12
Liver,—Young Con	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Cha	22
Suet, Beef,—Sang Ngau Yau	22
Mutton,—Sang Yeung Yau	27
Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	19
Sausages,—Ngau Chai Chaug	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	22

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
(brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	12
Carambola,—Yeung Tue	each 12
Cocoanuts,—Yeh Tee	—
Lemons, China,—Ning Moong	lb. 6
America,—Kum San Ning Moon	8
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	30
Fresh,	9
Limes (Seigon),—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 1
Mango, Manila,—Lui Sung Mong	—
Mangosteens,—San Chuk Tee	doz
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 5
Sweet	—
Pears, (American),—Am San Shoot Lay	—
(Canton), Cookin,—Sa Lay	10
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	12
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chio	18
Fine-apples, 1st quality,—Poon Ti Paw	law each
2nd	—Chung-tang Paw Law
Plantain,—Tai Ober	lb. 4
Plums,—Swallow, Hung Lai	12
Punelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 18
Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	—
Walnuts,—Hop Tuo	lb. 15
Green,—Sang Hop Tao	—
Water Melon,—(Am) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1
(China) Sai Kwa	—
Grapes,—Sang Po Tai Tee	lb. 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi

Cheek

Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau

 (French) Shanghai,—Sheung-Hai Pin

 Sprout,—Ah Ohi

 Long,—Tau Ko

Beet Root,—Hung Chio Tau

Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa

Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan

 Red,—Hung Ker

Cabbage, Chinese, com,—Kai Choy

Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi

Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan

Carrots,—Kam Shum

Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Choi

 Red,—Hung Fan Chin

 Green,—Ching Lat Choi

Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chu Liu

Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa

Garlic,—Qua Tau

Ginger, young,—Sun-Tse Keung

 old,—Lo Keung

Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan

Indian Corn,—Suk Mai

Lettuce,—Young Sang Choi

Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai

Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai

Mush Melon Amer,—Kam-san Hong Kwa

Okros,

Onions Bombay,—Young Chong Tau

 Green,—Sang Chong

 Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau

Parsley,—Kun Cho

Green Peas,—Ching Tsa

Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu

 Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsa

 Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsa

 American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa

Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa

Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa

Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai

Burburb (Fresh),—Tai Wong

Sage,—Tso So

Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau

Spinach,—Yin Choi

Tomatoes,—Fan Ker

Taros,—Wu Tau

Turkey, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak

 English,—Young Lo Pak

Vegetable Marrow,—Chit

 (American),—K

Water Cress,—Sai Yeung

 Lily root,—Lin Nga

Yams,—Ta Shu

 English,—Young Kan Choi

Tau

Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo

 55

The above prices are in accordance with the [Government list

of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation

also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,

per lb.,

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,

per lb.,

2. Tinned Milk:—

(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,

20

(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,

25

(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),

25

(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,

35

(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,

33

(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,

20

3. Sugar:—

Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,

1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb.,

12

Granulated, per lb.,

12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,

11

 No. 2

4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published

on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles

enumerated in the price list of that date.

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than

China (excluding those above enumerated) may not be raised more

than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony

on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2

in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made

in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

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4 NIGHTS ONLY 4
Commencing Saturday 5th September.
The Magnificent Coloured drama
"HIS GUIDING STAR"
In 3 parts—Length 5,000 Feet.
Also
Pathé's Cartoon & British Gazette.

NOTICES
Return Visit of
GIBSON GIRLS
appearing Monday 7th September.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

LE NU AU SALON

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Servian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Servian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Tempo* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 22.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 60s. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Servian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Servian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon, occupied by Belgians. Great

Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 8 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Servian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koeniglin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of \$100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Mense, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch.

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ochain; regiment of Dragons annihilated. Concerted attack along Servian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvocourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans advancing to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Binant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

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August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Germans occupy Lunéville. Germans occupy Arya, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Lozniča; Leshnitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Drina. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Levene dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Servians gain complete victory over Austria near Lozniča in a four days' battle.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of \$2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wettern. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Leagues of 20,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Germans occupy Lunéville. French successfully resist Germans on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to Admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 28.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 29.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 30.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rumanian and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 31.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium.

owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along German frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Reuil.

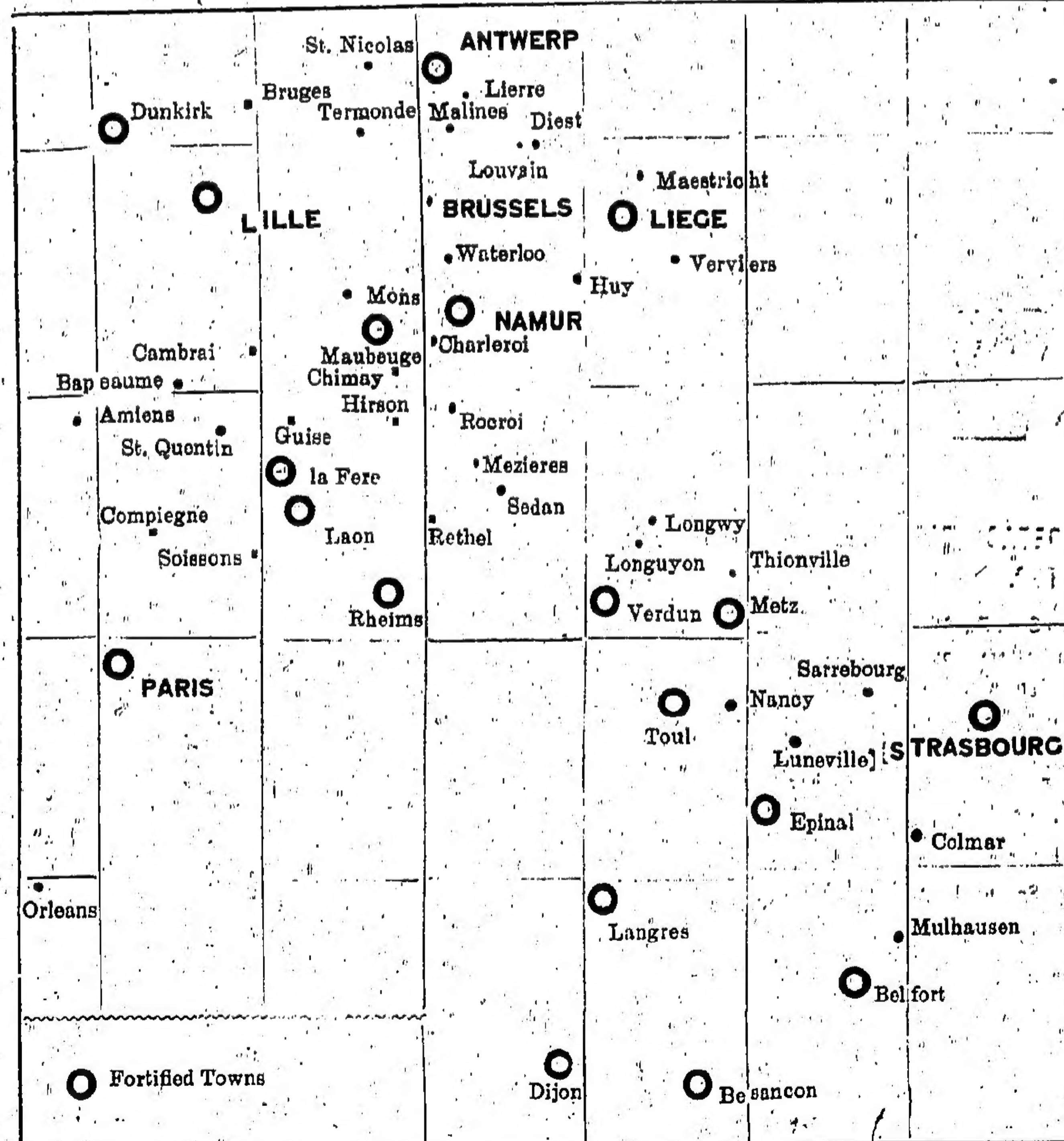
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French, and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the British troops have been fighting continuously since the battle of Compiègne on August 20 until the brilliant victory at Maubeuge on September 1, when the Germans were fought to a standstill and ten guns captured. The British have not been molested since. An Anglo-French success is reported at St. Quentin. The Germans have now evacuated the Compiègne and Soissons districts; they appear at present to be marching towards the Marne. A further French victory is reported at Guise. The Germans are fiercely bombarding Maubeuge:

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SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at d'light
TIENTHIN	Cheongshing	Thur., 10th Sept. at d'light
SP'ORE, Pang & C'entia	Sulsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'entia	Yalshing	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 15th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'entia	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9 Sept.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12 Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, Spore, C'bo, Port Said	Cordillere	M. M.	14 Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
San Francisco via Sh'ui &c.	Tenyu M.	T. K. K.	15 Sept.
San Francisco, via Keelung, Sh'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15 Sept.
Vancouver via Sh'hai & Japan &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16 Sept.
V'ctoria, B.C., & T'ma via Sh'hai &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16 Sept.
Vancouver via Sh'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30 Sept.
V'lia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1 Oct.
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3 Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'le, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8 Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14 Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26 Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Shanghai	Sakotto	P. & O.	9 Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'ow & Amoy	Soushu Maru	O. S. K.	9 Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Huiphong	Sungkhang	B. & S.	9 Sept.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	9 Sept.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	10 Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kanchow	B. & S.	10 Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaiju M.	O. S. K.	11 Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kuza M.	N. Y. K.	11 Sept.
Kobe	Tousi M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rungoo M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	15 Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	15 Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19 Sept.
Swatow	Hainan	D. L. Co.	19 Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Candia	P. & O.	20 Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20 Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Rijouin M.	D. L. Co.	22 Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Oct.
Butavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Hnayang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Butavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tjelatjap	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjarcem	J. C. J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikenbang	J. C. J. L.	Half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE

s.s. "POLYNESIEN."

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Consignees of Cargo from Havre ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de

Cette."

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

COMPANY MEETING.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Limited.

[VERBATIM.]

A meeting of the shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, to-day at noon. Mr. H. S. Dodwell presided, and those present were: Messrs. T. G. Weall, A. Murdoch, A. Ritchie and C. W. O. Mayo (Secretary).

The Chairman:—It is now past the hour for which this meeting has been called, and I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary (having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will with your permission take them as read. The profit on trading this year shows an improvement on last, but it is considered expedient to place a larger sum than heretofore to Roofing Contingency account. The amount available for distribution, including \$973.85 brought forward from last account, is \$15,309.97, and I trust you will approve of the appropriation as recommended in the report, which is the same as that made last year.

The stock is a good deal heavier than last year, due to somewhat heavy shipments arriving just prior to the end of our financial year. It has all been carefully checked and certified to by the Superintendents and taken in at very conservative figures, ample allowance, as usual, being made for depreciation. Beyond this, I think, gentlemen, that the accounts speak for themselves, but before moving their adoption I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to ask.

The Chairman:—There being no questions, I beg to propose that the draft of the new articles be approved.

The Chairman:—This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Weall, and I put it to the meeting. Those in favour—carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I further beg to propose that the Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that the articles be adopted.

The Chairman:—This resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Those in favour—carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. A confirmatory meeting will be held at a later date.

The meeting then terminated.

War and the Import Trade of America.

New York, Aug. 1.—An almost complete suspension of the import business of the country is near at hand, according to members of large importing firms. The cancellation of the sailings of all vessels by German steamship lines yesterday was feared to be merely a forerunner of more serious obstacles to the importing trade. Great difficulty is expected to be experienced in moving American exports because of the limited tonnage under United States registry or neutral flags. Still more ominous was the rise in the rate of exchange abroad. This feature of the war situation reached such proportions that large importing houses issued cable orders to stop buying goods on the other side. In many instances goods have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. in Europe the present week. Apart from the inability of foreign manufacturers and exporters to fill orders is the probable prohibition by the interested Governments of many lines of exports. Germany issued a decree of this kind yesterday, and importers said they looked for similar action by the other European Powers. Altogether the present situation confronting importers contains elements never before met with in the business here.

To put it briefly, the present Articles are out of date; they do not conform to recent Company law, and it is chiefly for this reason that it is proposed to alter them. I would like however to refer to the amendment in the clause relating to the General Managers' remuneration. In your present Articles the wording of this clause is somewhat ambiguous, and might be so construed as to throw upon the General Managers

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE.

Arrives at New York after Exciting Run.

Twenty-three passengers of the Kronprinzenessin Cecilie, first to arrive in New York on August 3, brought new and exciting stories of the treasure ship's race to Bar Harbour, shrouded in canvas and fog, and escaping capture by French cruisers by the narrowest of margins. The Cecilie even answered the Frenchman's wireless query, replying that she had not seen herself, or the millions in gold. One passenger said that persons in the third class had been terrified by the ship's turning and racing at forced draught, and one woman had attempted to jump overboard, thinking that the Cecilie was sinking. Later their spirits returned, and they danced in the dark. Scarcely one of the passengers on the ship slept during the run to port.

The Rev. John Luckracs, formerly pastor of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, Bridgeport, Conn., told of the scenes in the third cabin.

"The first piece of excitement and humour mixed was on Friday evening at dinner," he said. "We were all seated at table. I hope they have clam chowder on the bill of fare," I remarked to my wife. I took up the card and when I opened it I read: 'If the electric lights should be turned off during the night, it is done to hide our presence from another ship, passing. All passengers are requested to keep quiet and not get excited, and to content themselves with light spread by oil lamps. As soon as possible the electric light will be turned on again.'

Thought Ship Was Sinking.

"There was a great deal of excitement among the third-class passengers at one time. Two women caused all the trouble. They became hysterical when the lights were turned down, as some of the third-class passengers had whispered it around that the ship was racing for port, not because of the war but because of some accident. One of the women attempted to jump overboard. She was dragged back to deck as she jumped at the ship's rail, by a sailor and another passenger."

Mr. Luckracs then told of the dance in the dark, which she said was thrilling. In the third-class accordions were playing on deck and below, and there were played the airs of the different nations, while young men and women danced country dances, or sang their folk songs.

"The quenching of the lights stopped the dancing for a time, but then it went on again," she said. "The decks were dark, and in the dining room there were only a few oil lamps. All that could be seen was the outline of the faces. Meantime, the ship plunged through the water"—and Mrs. Luckracs, with a motion of her hand, indicated that the big and speedy Kronprinzenessin Cecilie must have rolled like a cork under her forced draught.

The real excitement of the trip was on Monday morning, said Father Luckracs. He went on:

"After the Cecilie's funnels had been painted with black tips to make her look like the Olympic, we came quite close to, and I believe ran between two French ships. I think the Cecilie's officers saw one of them, which sent over the query by wireless: 'Have you seen anything of the Cecilie?'

"We have not heard from her or seen her," Capt. Polack answered. "It was very best not to continue the conversation with French warships. If the French warships had caught a good glimpse of the Kronprinzenessin it is almost certain that they would have chased and perhaps captured

LOUVAIN.

A correspondent to the *Singapore Times* writes:—The dastardly outrage at Louvain is a disgrace to civilization. The people capable of such outrage can never have thrown off their hereditary barbarism and any civilization to which they may have pretended can only have been a veneer so thin that it scarcely cloaked a barbarism equal to anything known in those dark ages that produced the Prussian Vampires.

Grieve as we will and must at the ancient glories of Louvain being reduced to ashes, there is one bright spot in that terrible tale. It predicated the beginning of the end for Prussia and all Hohenzollernism. By that one act out of a multitude the world has been roused with a demand for justice not vengeance.

The "mailed fist" with the burning brand can no longer be tolerated as the scourge of smaller states.

The fire brand which sent Louvain up in smoke wrote in those flames the world's verdict upon Germany: "War to the death."

The execution of the world's verdict has been placed in the hands of the allies who will see it carried out to the very last letter.

Louvain calls for justice and the call cannot and will not fall on deaf ears. Louvain has gone up in smoke and curling high in the midst of that smoke goes all sympathy for Germany.

The ashes of Louvain point to a grim chapter in this war, to panic and disorganization; to the desperation following a heavy reverse; to that little foam on the crest of the troubled waters betokening the turn of the tide.

For a moment let us take the map of Belgium in hand and then with the telegrams of a week ago note the events of August 21, 22 and 23, all the time remembering that it was a retreating force which on August 25 sent up

defenceless and historic Louvain in smoke. It will be remembered that the British covering the Oisevres-Charleroi-Dinant line

successfully engaged the German main advance through the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre during that memorable week end, in which while losing heavily they inflicted terrible losses upon the Germans whom they apparently drove back.

In obedience to General Joffre, who preferred to forego a temporary success in deference to the main objects of the campaign, the British under Sir John French fell back to the original strategic line. It is apparent that over such a vast field many incidents might pass unnoticed by both sides and this falling back of the victorious British centre in obedience to orders may have passed unnoticed by the defeated Germans who fled more or less precipitately, and certainly very much panicked, along the valley of the river Dyle upon Louvain where they were fired on from a distance by the German occupying force of Louvain, all arms having been taken from the Belgian inhabitants a week previously. The tale of Louvain is too horrible to contemplate but the lesson taught of that panic-stricken retreat upon Louvain, the distance being covered in a little over two days, must be highly satisfactory to the allies who learn from it that it will only be for a little while longer that they will have to strain at the leash before they are allowed to attack the "black wolves" of Europe. That disgraceful outrage at Louvain is not the act of the panic-stricken vanquished. It is the great message of German defeat which Germany sends out to the world.

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TSINGTAU NEWS.

Reported Combined Attack on Tsingtau.

Peking, Aug. 17.

The following telegrams are from Peking and Tientsin Times correspondents:—

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires

handed the text of the Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese Government yesterday afternoon and further impressed on the Chinese

Government that Japan's action

was governed by an intense

desire to maintain the peace of

the Orient, that the action of the

Japanese Government was no

indicative of territorial aggrandizement, nor had she any other

object in view but the carrying

out of her obligations in accordance

with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

From what I can learn, it has

been finally decided that, in the

event of Germany not complying

with the ultimatum of Tsingtau,

there will be a move made

against it by the Triple Entente

forces assisted by the Japanese.

The German force in Tsingtau,

including reservists, is said

to number at the most seven

thousand, and when one takes in

to consideration that, besides the

forts facing the sea, they have to

defend a line of some fifteen miles

in extent, which is but poorly

defended by earthworks, it would

appear that they have far from

enough men to protect their ex-

tended lines to the rear of the

port.

It is generally hoped here that

there will be no recourse to the

arbitration of powder and

bayonet but that the odds against

them, which will be so strong

now that Japan has decided to

take part in the operations, will

lead the Germans to realize

how useless would be a stand, no

matter how determined, and what

a useless waste of life it would be.

One can understand what

humiliation they would have to

suffer, and how galling to their

sense of military honour it would

be to have to lay down their arms

and surrender a place which is

symbolical of German commercial

enterprise in the Far East; yet

larger and far more important

fortresses have capitulated when

an overwhelming force has been

brought against them, against

which they were powerless to

resist.

Peking, Aug. 17.

According to the semi-official

Peking *Jih Pao*, Japan has sent a

note to Germany demanding

all arms and ammunition in

Tsingtau to be surrendered by

September 15 to Japan, which

claims to be the protector of

peace in the Far East, otherwise

Japan will join the Allies.

A reply is demanded by August 23.

Count Rex, German Ambassador

at Tokyo, has not yet communicated

anything about this ultimatum to the Peking legation.

According to the Shuntau *Jih Pao*, the Chinese Ministry of War, in view of the forthcoming attack on Tsingtau, intends to send two

airplanes from Nan Yuan to the

border of the Kiaochau territory

for reconnoitring purposes, and

at the same time, General Wang

Shi Chen is to be nominated

commander of the North China

fleet.

The Waichiaopu is instructed

to request the diplomatic corps

not to touch Tsingtau.

Provocative Comment.

Peking, Aug. 19.

The Chinese press in Peking

expresses the opinion that a great

Power like Germany will never

surrender Tsingtau to an upstart

Power like Japan without heavy

</div

FRENCH SOLDIERS AT HOME.

American Officer says They have much Hardhood.

Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin of the Twenty-eighth Infantry (American), furnishes a picture of the characteristics of French soldiers, in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Capt. Catlin spent some time in Vincennes, not far from Paris, where there is a small garrison of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. He was especially struck by the infantry, who belonged to one of the famous regiments of chasseurs a pied, the skirmishers and scouts of the French service, who have a phenomenal record for fast marching.

"The first thing which forced itself on the wondering notice of the writer," said Capt. Catlin, "was the presence everywhere of very large dragoons and very small chasseurs a pied. When I spoke of this fact to a reserve officer, he would not agree with me as to the horse, but insisted on the necessity of putting more impact power into the charge. Moreover, he told me that small men were selected for the chasseurs because of their greater endurance and better marching powers. Two or three days after settling in Vincennes the writer was inside the fort, talking to one of the officers of the battalion, when a detachment of men going to the battalion kitchen marched past. It is no exaggeration to state that it would be a physical impossibility for a man six feet or thereabouts to put his feet down as fast as did these powerful little men. They use this cadence everywhere and at all times where they can set their own pace of march, and in the field keep it up for hours."

Hardhood of the Men.

Capt. Catlin was also impressed by the hardhood shown by the recruits in drilling continuously under the worst possible weather conditions.

"But let it pour never so hard," he said, "the French officer and the French soldier continue their outdoor drill with an apparent utter indifference to wet clothes, wet boots, colds, or rheumatism."

Of the officers he said:

"They were all models of neatness, and generally wore uniforms and boots which appeared perfectly new. Knowing the small pay which they receive, and that the greater part of them had no outside income, their immaculate appearance was a continual source of pleasure and surprise. The writer saw many fine examples, especially among the older ones, of officers bearing the stamp of command and good breeding.

"I was somewhat curious to see the working-out of military courtesy, especially in public places, where officers and men were thrown together. The absence of punctual saluting made volumes for the good sense and humanity prevailing in the French army. In public carriers, such as the trolley cars and subway, there was never awkwardness or hesitation about what to do. If a soldier were seated and an officer entered, there was no unnecessary standing at attention, but were the officer, in entering the car, to pass a soldier standing on the rear platform, the fact that the man had paid for his ride did not cause him to seem unconscious of the officer's presence or to find a sudden interest in the landscape on the other side of the car, but up came his hand—if the crowd allowed him—with perfect promptitude and in a finished salute.

How Salutes Are Passed.

"Officers salute their superiors with the same precision that their men use to them. All non-commissioned officers were saluted. The writer has seen some laxity by privates in saluting corporals, but never any in saluting sergeants. I was told that not much could be expected from corporals in maintaining discipline, as the familiarity engendered by their living with the men of their organization made this impossible. My informant also gave me this interesting news: if a captain, in inspecting his company, found something at fault with a private he went after his corporal, not the private.

"First sergeants (a jutant)

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 65. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordesau for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation, saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailicze, announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 16 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses twice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

were uniformed as officers, and seemed to be almost a grade by themselves, as are our cadets. Having completed five years' service, an adjutant received from 154 to 162 francs per month, to which was added from 16 to 28 francs, provided he was married and authorized to live in town. What we call the adjutant was then de-designated 'adjutant-major.' In seeing the great consideration with which these non-commissioned officers were treated, it seemed unfortunate to the writer that first sergeants in the United States army were not at least saluted by men in their own organizations.

"The writer was informed that now no man going up for a commission could obtain it without first serving one year as a soldier. That great good would result from having every officer really know the inside of a soldier's life seemed admitted by all. As I remember it, the arrangement could either be made to go to the officers' school, such as S. I. Cyr, and having successfully completed the course, to then do a year in the ranks, or else, having first served the year, to go to the school. This latter plan seemed the most desired.

"The new method of training their reserve officers was everywhere commented on. Candidates for the position of reserve sous-lieutenant in any arm were required to pass an examination some time after the completion of their first year of service. If they were successful—the examination I understand, was difficult—they were given their second lieutenant's commissions in time to serve the last six months of their two years as officers, right in their own regiments. Officers thus commissioned could obtain promotion to include the rank of captain, but all reserve field officers were ordinarily to be taken from among officers on the retired list.

"Every evening after their dinner many of the officers were in the habit of gathering at a particular cafe in Vincennes, which has for years been by an unwritten law reserved for officers of the garrison. There was absolute moderation in their drinking, and on no occasion did they play cards for money."

SILIMPONON COAL.
BUNKER.
can be supplied at cheap rates
at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling
for bunker coal exclusively are
exempt from all shipping dues
and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Subette, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst. at noon and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 12th inst., at daylight. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the air-sea route for the 5th ult. and for despatch overland on the 11th ult.

The American Mail, ex Mongolia, was received to-day per s.s. Loongang from Manila.

MAILS DUE.

English Subette, 11th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Hokkaido, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNOKIANG, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Aping—Per BOUSHU MARU, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Saigon—Per TELEMACIUS, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Bangkok—Per PROMETHEUS, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TAK-SANG, 9th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 9th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

Port Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per HOE, 10th Sept., 8 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per SUSANG, 10th inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 10th Sept., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KALJO MARU, 11th Inst., noon.

SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

Australia, New Zealand—Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—Per SARDINIA, 12th Sept., 1 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday the 11th Inst., at 5 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 12th Inst., noon.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 12th Inst., noon.

SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M., 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 15th Sept., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

A'can & Silver Mail—Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, Nanking, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Seattle via Siberia) & MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 1 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11:30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Inst.)

THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per KUHIOU, 17th Sept., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Australia, New Zealand—Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Po & Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Australia, New Zealand—Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per ST. ALBANS, 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hainan, Br. s.s. 641. A. H. Stewart, 8th Inst.—Swatow, 7th Inst., Gen. D. L. & Co.

Loongang, Br. s.s. 1,292. G. G. W. Loak, 8th Inst.—Manila, 6th Inst., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Kushin, Br. s.s. 1,416. Byer, 8th Inst.—Chingwangsia, 1st Inst., Conf. B. & S.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,122. Shimizu, 7th Inst.—Shanghai, 4th Inst., Gen. N. Y. K.

Hue, Fr. s.s. Cornelius, 7th Inst., Gen. Marti.

DEPARTED.

September 7.

Lukang for Bankoté Bay

Peking for Yokohama & Manila

Hutchow for Tientsin

Kanchow for Canton

S. Rickmers for Tamsui via Amoy

Talithius for Vancouver

Taiwan Maru for Haiphong

Holice for Canton

Onko Maru for Wakamatsu

Onko for Liverpool via Manila

Kwangtung for Canton

Titan for London via Manila

W. Stock for D. L. & Co.

W.